

Springfield Daily Republic.

VOL. XXXIV—NO. 163

SPRINGFIELD, O., TUESDAY EVENING JULY 10, 1888.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WEATHER FACTS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Ohio: Warmer, fair weather.

SPRINGFIELD, O.,
July 10, 1888.

ADVICE!

This is the thing that is given more than anything else in the world, perhaps. There is nobody so poor as not to be able to give advice; and we have never heard of anybody who wasn't willing to give it—yes, more than willing, anxious. And now that the political campaign is "on," "advice" will be more plentiful than ever.

Probably the most advised men in the country just now are

HARRISON

AND

CLEVELAND.

We are not going to advise them as to politics; they can vote whichever ticket they please without a word from us. But we do say that if they, or anybody, want thin goods to properly endure the heat and burden of the months to come, the place to get them is

THE WHEN,

25 and 27 West Main Street.

ROBT. R. WILLIS & CO.

SPECIAL SALE

FOR TOMORROW.

WEDNESDAY.

Prepare for Coming Events.

We want to create an unusual demand for Sheetings, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts, Table Linens, Turkey Red, and

NAPKINS.

We would advise those who are in need of any of the above goods to purchase them tomorrow.

9-4 Sheetings, bleached and brown.

10-4 Sheetings, bleached and brown.

4-4 and 6-4 Pillow Case Muslins, bleached, half-bleached and brown.

10-4 Bed Spreads.

11-4 White Quilts.

10-4 Blankets.

11-4 Bed Comforts.

Bargains in Infants' Lace and Mull Caps, to close out.

Bargains in Feather and Hand-painted Fan Fans.

Bargains in Coating Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, with gold caps.

New French Sateens just opened.

Robt. R. Willis & Co.

DISTRICT

Messenger

SERVICE.

Telephone 150.

Thermometer Had a Chill.

Troupe's thermometer is alright today. It had a chill one hot day last week and the mercury dropped down to freezing point. People who were very much heated looked on the chilly thermometer and then went on without saying a word. It was afterward discovered that some one had packed the ball with ice, for the thermometer to register so low.

Miss Goodson Improving.

The condition of Miss Goodson, the poor unfortunate who attempted suicide Saturday afternoon, is much improved today. She is, of course, very weak yet, but her general condition is such that the physicians think her recovery is very probable. There is nothing new in the case, and the poor girl seems much to deplore the fact that she gave way to her suicidal desire.

The United States war ship Enterprise celebrated Fourth of July by running on the nose of Drabak, Norway, with a tremendous crash and sticking fast.

SECOND EDITION. 4.15 P. M.

CUT INTO SHAPE.

The Tax Commission fixes the Levy at a Reasonable Rate and Orders Council and School Board.

The Levy Smaller Than Last Year.—The School Board Won't Get What It Asks for a Jugful.—The Meeting in Detail.

The tax commission got in its work in truly picturesque fashion last (Monday) evening, at its meeting at the gas office. It fixed the city and school levies in short order and with comparatively little debate. It slashed right and left in both of them, Mayor Kelly retreating on the school levy for the manner in which the commission had treated what council had asked. A good many little revenges were good-naturedly settled up between members of the commission. For instance if A and B would vote "yes" on A's motion, and it was lost, both were morally certain to vote "no" on C's motion, whatever it was. It was fun to watch the manifestation of this feeling. Mayor Kelly and Solicitor Summers, who are more intimately associated with the city government than the other members of the commission, voted for higher rates than the other members. But they did not hold the balance of power.

In brief, the commission last evening cut down the aggregate levy to 21 1/4 mills, of which 7 mills are for state and county tax, leaving 14 1/4 mills for school and city purposes. Last year the total was 21 and 7-10 mills, of which 10 and 9-10 were for state and county, leaving 11 and 8-10 mills for school and city, a real difference of 3 and 1-10 of a mill. This year council asked 11 and 3-10 mills and got 9 and 5-10; school board asked 10 and 5-10 and got 7 and 5-10, a difference of 3 and 1-10 of a mill. Council's allowance last year was 9 and 8-10; this year it is 3 and 1-10 lower. School board wanted \$103,000 to get out of debt and pay its employees, and it got just \$89,000—of course not including the \$15,000 from the state tax.

That's how the tax commission got there, and there will be gnashing of teeth in council and school board here until Nashville, itself.

THE MEETING IN DETAIL.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 by President Thomas, with all members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The work was at once taken up without delay.

Mr. Frey, who with Mr. Martin, had been appointed a special committee to report upon Mr. Thomas's paper, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, The council and the school board have created a considerable floating debt, in violation of the spirit of the law, if not of the letter, by exceeding in their outlay the amount approved by this commission, and now demand that this commission shall increase the tax levy by nearly sixty thousand dollars to overcome this shortage, and provide for increased future demands.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this commission the law creating this board requires and intends that the city council and school board shall limit their expenditures to such sums as this commission approves, except, possibly, under extraordinary circumstances as cannot be foreseen and provided against; and that when this limit is exceeded, in the absence of such extraordinary circumstances, it is the duty of the commission not to make any material allowance to meet the deficiency thus created. And this obligation of this commission is still less when such deficiencies are, as at present, caused largely by paying employees more than has been authorized by law, and when such men pay for similar services by a failure to lop off unnecessary expenses, and by a failure to reduce the necessary expenses down to a standard measure of efficiency. This commission has frequently pointed out to both council and school board where such reductions could be made without in the least degree injuriously affecting the public interests; but instead of following these suggestions, both bodies are now asking us to add further taxation upon our people, to meet not only a continuation of these expenses, but to meet also increased expenditures for the same service over that required in former years. As this commission was created expressly for the purpose of preventing excessive taxation, it is our duty to do it, no matter how persistently the contrary is urged.

Resolved, That especially at this time, when so few of our business men are making money as a living and when many of our laboring people, owning small properties subject to taxation, are making even a living, it is an inopportune time to make any material increase whatever of taxes, which it would be absolute oppression to increase them twenty-five per cent. as is now asked of us.

Resolved, That it is our duty to protect our people, as in the foregoing resolution, at this time; and further, not only to urge, but insist upon, action which will allay the partitions of the city government, as will obviate the necessity for such increase—and that such reformation shall begin at once.

Resolved, That if certain departments are restricted in efficiency if the increase asked for is not approved, it will not be because this commission has not allowed enough, but because what it did allow was unwisely spent in disregard of every sound principle and practice of business.

Resolved, That neither the prosperity nor welfare of this city depends at all upon granting the increased taxation asked for; but on the contrary the granting of such increase will have a tendency to drive capital out of the city, prevent other capital from coming in, discourage enterprise, destroy efficiency in the faithfulness of our city officials, and work disastrously in many other ways.

Resolved, That the practice of the council and school board of creating new liabilities before a dollar has been provided to meet them, and before they know whether such provision can or will be made, is not good practice;—action without proper consideration or due regard for the law—and will inevitably lead to trouble, and should, therefore, be abandoned.

Respectfully submitted,
OSCAR H. FREY,
Committee to whom referred.

that last year the commission allowed only three-tenths of a mill to finish and run the hospital for a year; and that now the institution was \$600,000 in debt, and likely to starve to death, notwithstanding all the charity entertainments, etc. This year the hospital is getting all it asks.

The city levy was then taken up and the funds considered separately. Most of the latter have been fought in debate at previous meetings and comparatively little was wasted last night. The appended table shows rates asked by council and the rates as fixed by the commission—the state and county tax, of course, remaining stationary.

General Expense	Improve.	State and County Tax
16-10	13-10	13-10
Police and Marshal	15-10	12-10
Gas	18-10	15-10
Public Library	2-10	0-10
Buildings, Fire Engines, etc.	0-10	0-10
Water Works	6-10	4-10
Water Works Bonds	0-10	0-10
Out-door Floor	0-10	0-10
Market House and City Building	0-10	0-10
Stables	0-10	0-10
Rights, Drains and Ditches	0-10	0-10
Electricity and Parks	0-10	0-10
Sewer Funds	17-10	15-10
Green Mount	4-10	3-10
Plum Street	4-10	3-10
7-20 mills	11-10	9-10
State and County Tax	6-10	6-10
Township	12-10	12-10

The market house fund and the hospital fund were fixed to suit the actual needs of the situation. The sewer fund, right of way fund and cemetery and park fund were knocked out entirely. Mr. Summers making an ineffectual attempt to get something in the right of way fund, in answer to the cries of petitioners now before council. The debate on the bridge fund was interesting. Council asked 6-10, but got 4-10, which the commission is anxious shall be devoted to improving the Limestone street bridge. This is rotten, corroded, and in danger of breaking down. Its approaches are honey-combed by rats and its abutments are yielding to quick-sand. The allowance is ample, the commission thinks, to pay off the debt on the school board bridge and do something toward repairing the Limestone street bridge. Mr. Frey was the mover to cut down the bridge fund. He didn't wish to give council enough to waste.

The school board was settled up in short order. Mr. Martin moved to allow 5 1/4 mills, which was lost. Mr. Thomas moved 5 and 2-10 mills which failed, and Mr. Martin's amendment of 4 and 10 mills was voted down. Mr. Frey's motion of 5 mills prevailed. Mr. Kelly casting the deciding vote. The mayor was sore for the way council had been slashed, and took his revenge out on the school board.

Things moving fast, the school board's debt. In answer to resolution, Mr. Frey made the following tentative division of the school board allotment into funds: Superintendent's salary \$40,000; Teachers' salaries \$20,000; Repairs and supplies \$500; Bonds and interest \$500.

The resolution, cautioning the council and school board against extravagance, were ordered certified to those boards, with the official report of the action of the commission.

The committee then adjourned to meet at 4 p. m. today, to approve the minutes and adjourn without date.

A RECREANT HUSBAND.

Mrs. Hattie Osborn Follows Her Woeser
Halt to Springfield—He Ran Away
With Dolly Carter.

Monday afternoon a muscular-looking woman, announcing herself as Mrs. Hattie Osborn, of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, applied at police court for affidavits for the arrest of her husband, John Osborn, and a woman named Dolly Carter, who, she claimed, had eloped together. She was living in a state of adultery in this city. According to her story, the Carter woman lives in Columbia, and got infatuated with Osborn while he was working on a road through that suburb. The two became criminally intimate and had frequently lived together for a week at a time, and had on one occasion run off together. This time, they skipped out together Friday, taking most of the household furniture. Mrs. Osborn investigated, found the couple had been shipped to Springfield and followed on the next train.

The police learned that the two were living together in a house in Primrose alley, near the city hall, and that the wife and her husband had a clean record. Mrs. Osborn's board, where their conduct excited suspicion and comment. This morning Officer Wilson raided their room and arrested the Carter woman, who made a clean breast of it all. Osborn, however, had got wind of the matter and skipped out. State affidavits had been filed charging them (the woman and Osborn) with fornication and adultery, respectively.

MC GUIRE'S MISERY.

Out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire—
Accused for House-Breaking.

Officer Gregory made a highly important arrest this morning, capturing Thomas McGuire, who has been badly wanted for several days for house-breaking. McGuire only recently released from the state farm, where he was sent from here for larceny. It is alleged that several days ago, accompanied by a boy named Ed. Crosby, another tough citizen, McGuire broke into two houses and got away with considerable plunder. The first house was Tom Johnson's residence on Pine street, where an entrance was obtained by cutting out a pane of glass. Here the thieves secured \$53 in cash. They also visited John Gram's residence, at the corner of Clifton and Oak streets, and stole a number of articles of clothing and house furniture.

McGuire was found asleep this morning at about 6 o'clock by J. J. Clancy, the grocer, on Bolser street. He had broken into the stable and was sound asleep, on some hay.

WILL TRY IT AGAIN.

The Grocers' Association Resolve to Hold
Another Picnic, July 25.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Grocers' Association last (Monday) evening to take action toward getting up another picnic for the one recently spoiled by the bad weather. All the members were unanimously in favor of trying it again, and it was finally determined to fix the date for Wednesday, July 25. The day promises to be a big one. All the grocers entered into an agreement to close their places of business at 10 o'clock a. m. on that day and unite, with their decorated wagons, in a big procession. The programme at the fair grounds will be full and port. It was agreed to invite all the wholesale grocers, jobbers, etc. Look out for July 25, for it will be a humper.

Sunday School Concert.

The Rocky Point Sunday school will hold a quartet concert next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, July 15th. Speakers from Springfield and Enon will be present. Everybody cordially invited.

Watch for Your Bargains.

Go to the Arcade millinery store while the stock is full and complete. All summer goods to be sold in the next thirty days, regardless of cost.

FULLY ANSWERED.

The Address of Hon. John Foss at the
Buckeye Club Rooms Last
Evening.

Hon. John H. Thomas Answered and the
Falsity of His Statements Fully Shown
—A Strong Plea for the Protection
of American Industries.

The Buckeye club rooms were crowded last night with earnest listeners, and they were well repaid, the address of Mr. Foss being an exhaustive discussion of the question under consideration.

The meeting was called to order by President Jennings, of the club, who introduced W. M. Rockel, esq., as chairman of the evening, who, on taking the chair, took occasion to rebuke the sentiment expressed by some of the advocates of what they term Blaineism as mugwumps. Mr. Rockel said that the Blaine republicans are all sound to the core; they will march further, work harder and cheer louder, than any other class of republicans in this state. He paid Mr. Foss the high and well-merited compliment of being the recognized exponent of the tariff issue in this district and this section of Ohio, from the standpoint of protection and republicanism.

Mr. Foss, in opening, expressed his pleasure at seeing so many present, which he interpreted, not as being a compliment to him, but because of the manifest interest in the question to be discussed, a question which, though dry and dealing largely in statistics, is interesting because its principles affect the entire nation, and our national and individual prosperity. The evening, he said, would largely be taken up in answering the free trade address of Mr. John H. Thomas, delivered some weeks ago in Black's opera house.

Several topics were touched upon by Mr. Thomas, were taken up in their order, also the many assertions made by him, which were left out cold and bold, without any attempt at proof, were shown to be at least in danger of being brushed into the departments of trade and commerce, to which they applied.

The address was the most comprehensive and intelligent discussion of the tariff question ever delivered in this city, and makes plain many points which have heretofore been obscure to the average voter. The glowing inaccuracies of many statements made by Mr. Thomas are made to stand out in their true colors, and the free trade temple which he built with so much zeal falls to the ground when the battery of facts and figures is brought to bear upon it.

The address of Mr. Foss is a fitting and annihilating companion piece to the lecture of Mr. Thomas, and in order that those who were not fortunate enough to be present at its delivery may have the opportunity of reading it, and the benefit of the fund of information which it contains, it will be published in full in next Saturday's Republic. Today it is passed with such reference as is made above, and the closing, which part the farmers are particularly interested in.

In referring to the wheat-growing interests, Mr. Foss said:

And now, a few words about "wheat" and I am done.

Mr. Thomas says "The American farmer is in no danger from India wheat in the American market, even without one cent of tariff. India wheat is worth as much in India shipping ports as American wheat is worth in New York, and it will cost thirty cents to ship it to New York. Wheat cannot come from India to New York until wheat in New York is worth more than \$1.30 per bushel. It is a serious mistake. India wheat can be landed in Liverpool at less freight charges than that from California. The distance from India to Liverpool by the Suez Canal is not more than half the distance it is from San Francisco to Liverpool by way of Cape Horn. You can see, from this, that California cannot compete successfully with India wheat at Liverpool, neither can our western farmers. The freight on wheat from Minnesota to Liverpool is higher than from India to Liverpool. In 1885 freight on wheat from Bombay to Liverpool was six cents.

In India labor does not exceed 10 cents a day, and the laborer boards himself. The soil is very rich and adapted to wheat, and the territory in which it can be grown is immense.

The population is more than 250,000,000. With the cheap labor and the unlimited supply, wheat can be grown at near 25 to 30 cents per bushel. The only reason that wheat in England is not lower today is the want of transport and the cost of shipping. India has not only about 10,000 miles of railway, but they are increasing rapidly, and it will be but a few years before she can supply western Europe with wheat in bulk. The increase is sufficient to bring the price of labor in place upon a level with that of India.

In 1885 India wheat could be laid down in London at 75 cents per bushel, and in New York at 75 cents without duty. While the duty of 20 cents added, it could be put down at 95 cents, and as soon as the railways now under way are completed, she can land wheat in New York at about 80 cents per bushel, duty paid.

In 1870 India exported only 145,988 bushels. In 1875, 1,295,000. In 1880, 2,088,210. In 1885, 20,550,740. In 1886, the past year, 41,508,219 bushels.

The imports of India into the United States last year were 10,000 bushels. The export of India wheat in seven years has increased from 4,000,000 to 41,000,000 bushels, and in a few years it can and will be increased to 75,000,000 bushels. The wheat grown west of the Mississippi, and it may be at a less price than the wheat grown west of the Allegheny mountains.

I say now to the farmers of Ohio and the west, that the time has come when you cannot and must not go on increasing the productions of bread stuffs and meat, expecting western Europe to buy the surplus. You must not imagine that there is an unlimited demand even at the present low, or even lower prices.

The demand in Europe is limited. There are but three nations in Europe that import bread stuffs to any amount—England, France and Italy. It is estimated that England will this year want about 135,000,000 bushels of wheat, making in the aggregate 225,000,000 bushels; and England is the only one of these nations but what could, if necessary required, provide their own bread-stuffs. To sell to

these nations, you will have to compete with Eastern Europe and India, whose freight from their shipping ports to Liverpool and London is cheaper than from our western states. Is it wise then that our western farmers should ignore these facts? Is it wise to listen to the free-trader who says, "Blot out your protective tariff and sell your bread-stuff and meat in the highest markets, and buy your goods in the cheapest?" Let me ask the farmer where his market is. Is it in western Europe? Is it in England, France and Italy, which only buy 8 per cent. of your bread-stuff and meat? Or is it America, that consumes 92 per cent. of your provisions?

Is the 8 per cent. of more value to you than the 92 per cent.? Have you any assurance that you can retain even the 8 per cent.? I put these questions to you now, for the time is passing when you must decide whether the foreign or the American market is your best customer.

The foreign market is at best uncertain, and its wants fluctuating. But what can be said of the American market, your home market? Let me tell you what can be said of it:

It is a market of more than 60,000,000 of people. It is almost equal to the markets of England, Ireland, Scotland and France combined. It is worth to the farmers of the United States just 92 per cent.—almost par—while the countries I have just mentioned are worth only 8 per cent.

As is the difference between 8 per cent. and 92 per cent., so is the difference between the foreign market and your home market. One is a market in foreign lands; the other a market at your very doors.

One is fluctuating and uncertain; the other you can always have, unless you destroy it by voting for free trade.

If you wish to retain it, you must protect and foster it. It is made up of all the people engaged in trade and transportation, in manufacturing and mining, in mill and machine shop and foundry, all of whom are willing to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. They are your friends, your neighbors and your countrymen.

Will you vote to give them work, to give them a fair price for a fair day's work, or will you vote free trade and competition with the world? Do you know what competition with the world means? The phrase sounds well and reads well, and is forever repeated by the free trader, but "competition with the world" is quite a different thing.

It means that you compete with the labor of the world, whether it be ten cents, or fifty cents, or a dollar a day.

It means more than this; it means that your mode of living will be forced into the competition. It means that they who can live upon the smallest amount that will sustain life, will be able to outbid you in the market for your goods and your countrymen by voting for "competition with the world?"

But you may ask me if I have anything better to offer than free trade. I have. I answer unhesitatingly that I have.

I would continue to give protection to our home industries. I would foster not only what we produce now, but would encourage new industries by giving them protection, until they were able to stand on their own feet, and the luxuries of life. I would protect the productions of the needle, the plough and the loom. I would protect the labor of the miner who toils deep down in the bowels of the earth, as to the farmer of the great west, I would protect capital and labor, and would send them down the ages, benefiting, assisting and encouraging each other.

Although the time required almost two hours in its delivery, the audience manifested the deepest interest throughout, and at the close, warm and hearty congratulations were showered upon the speaker. It was a masterly effort from a thorough master of the situation.

AGAIN IN LINE.

The "Harrison and Tyler Too" Banks Still Increasing.

Mr. Daniel Baker sends from Enon the following named persons who voted for "Harrison and Tyler too," and at the coming presidential election are expected to help swell Madison River township's majority for Harrison and Morton: Francis Johnson, Wm. Rue, Cooper Seelman, Nelson Hardman, John Heidhagen, Jacob Miller, George W. Adams, John E. Branner, Springfield; Jacob G. Davis, Enon.

The gentlemen above-named have not all been interviewed, and there may be a mistake with reference to one or two of them. There may also be a few in the township who have been overlooked.

LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.

The Transcontinental Line Looks Like
a Go — The Buck Creek
Route Surveied.

The Latest Developments in the Case, and
the Plans for Entering the City—
The Limestone street Viaduct and Depot.

Some three months ago the REPUBLIC published, exclusively, information regarding the plan of the O. L. & W. and Erie (N. Y. P. & O.) railway companies, for joining in an effort to obtain an entrance into the city up the banks of Buck Creek. The statement published at that time was based on information obtained from a railroad official. Since that time negotiations have been going on between the two companies and other interested parties, and have so far progressed as to almost justify the publication of the statement that the scheme is a go.

The plan at that time was to join the fates of the two roads mentioned, thus giving the O. L. & W. people additional facilities in this city and an eastern outlet, while the Erie (N. Y. P. & O.) people get into the city and have a western outlet. Since that time, however, the Santa Fe road has joined the deal and the plan now is to form a trans-continental line by combining these three links under one management. It is understood that the arrangements as far as the Santa Fe people are concerned are agreed upon, and Mr. Corbin, representing the O. L. & W., is now in Europe, negotiating with the English stockholders of the Erie (N. Y. P. & O.) system, looking to the closing of the agreement.

The matter has so far progressed that the officers of the O. L. & W. company requested Mr. George H. Frey, of the tax commission, to use his influence with that board and the city to delay all except necessary repairs and improvements on the Limestone street bridge until these plans were determined upon. So on this statement the levying of 6-10 of a mill for bridge purposes, asked for by the city council, was cut down to 2-10 of a mill by the tax commission.

The survey has been made and the right of way obtained through the city up the north bank of Buck creek. The survey contemplates the crossing of the creek below the Plum street bridge, thence up the north bank, which will necessitate the raising of the north approach to the bridge, perhaps about four feet, in order that the road may have a clear passage under. The Factory and Market streets bridge will remain undisturbed, the grade being sufficiently high to allow the railroad tracks to pass under. At the Limestone street crossing is where the great improvement comes in, and it was at this point that the city was asked to defer any expensive repairs. At this point the plans contemplate the raising of the grade at the north end of the bridge about four feet, which will give it a much more desirable slope, and the construction of viaduct the full width of the street and high above the railroad tracks. This viaduct will be after the plan of the famous Cleveland viaduct, only, of course, on a much smaller scale in its proportions. The plans for this improvement have already been prepared.

The idea is, as has been before stated in the REPUBLIC, to locate the depot between Market and Limestone streets, and the freight depots and yards further east, where ground is plenty and available.

This enterprise has passed the point of mere talk and speculation, and seems now to be in a fair way of being carried out. It will be of incalculable benefit to the city in many ways, and makes the belt railway project all the more a thing of the near future.

A WINGED QUADRUPED.

A Four-Legged and Four-Winged Turkey
Hatched in Springfield Township.

Mr. Benjamin Haley, a well-known farmer living south of the city, on the Yellow Springs road, in Springfield township, brought a monstrosity to the city this morning, in the shape of a turkey with four perfect legs and four perfect wings. The bird was hatched out Friday afternoon, and lived but two hours. If it could have been kept alive, it would have made Mr. Haley's fortune. He had it placed in a suit-case, bottle, filled with alcohol, and the turkey is now in the best of spirits.

The two pairs of legs are clearly separated from each other, and occupy the same position relatively to the body as those of a quadruped, except that they are "facing" each other. The bird would have walked in two directions had it lived. The claws are turned toward each other, and the "feet" bend out in opposite directions. All the legs are unusually well-developed. There are two wings on each side of the body. The head and the rest of the body are perfectly normal and well-formed.

RURAL RACKET.

C. J. Kimm Really Stolen in a Neighbor-
hood Row.

This (Tuesday) morning, a young German named C. J. Kimm, living out near Rubens's mills, filed a complaint in police court, for the arrest of Dick Thomas and Ben Thomas, father and son, and Will Sheets. The men will probably be charged with assault and battery. The disturbance seems to have been a lively one and to have continued over Friday and Saturday. Kimm's house was stoned and the young man himself beaten, kicked and otherwise maltreated—so he says.

The trouble seems to have arisen from the fact that Kimm loaned one of the men between \$100 and \$200 on a bogus note, and could not get the money. Kimm's father also attempted it, with no results other than to arouse bad blood between the parties, which manifested itself, as stated, in the stoning of the Kimm house and the assault upon the young man. The men will be arrested.

Board of Health.

At the meeting of the board of health this (Tuesday) morning a complaint was received from J. K. Mower, esq., relative to the stagnant water at the corner of Washington and Factory streets. Referred to council. The sanitary police was directed to promulgate notices forbidding the placing of decayed matter on the Factory street dump or in boxes or barrels to be hauled by city teams. Sanitary Marshal Getwick was paid his month's salary, \$60. Mortuary blanks were ordered distributed to physicians and undertakers.

Hay-rides are a fashionable diversion at some resorts.

GAUZE

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